





Session E64

Noise and Acoustics: What's New in the 2018 FGI Guidelines

Ed Logsdon, PE Acoustics Elizabeth Valmont, PhD



innovation + insight + inspiration

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Ed Logsdon, P.E.

FGI Acoustic Working Group (since 2010) & APRC

- Electrical Engineer, PE Acoustics (Oregon)
- Member of CAHED, ASHE, ASA and IEEE
- President, National Council of Acoustical Consultants (NCAC) 2004 – 2006
- Hospital Acoustics LinkedIn Group Manager
- 30 years of experience
 - Executone, Nurse call installer
 - St. Joseph Hospital, Sisters of Mercy, Ann Arbor, MI, Biomed
 - Aspen Labs R&D Engineer electrosurgical generators, arthroscopic camera, fiber optic light source and automatic cuff/tourniquet
 - **D. L. Adams Associates**, VP / Acoustical Consultant





acoustics | performing arts | technology



Acoustic Working Group (AWG) Activities

Recognized by Acoustical Society of America (ASA) as S12 WG44 – "Speech Privacy in Healthcare" with joint Noise and Speech Privacy Technical Sub-Committee. Engaged in five activities.

- 1 Research 12 proposals, 2 funded to date
 - Harvard Sleep Study, 2007 2011
 - Mayer Rothschild Task Force residential healthcare

2 Development

- FGI Guidelines 2010, 2014 & 2018 editions
- ANSI (new standard published)
- USGBC LEED for Healthcare, 2011
- IgCC Healthcare criteria
- CISCA Healthcare criteria



AWG Activities (continued)

3 Education

40 seminars & webinars on healthcare acoustics presented in US, UK, EU and Japan

4 Publishing

• "Sound & Vibration 2.0" (2011) – by Springer-Verlag

5 Outreach

Members work with WHO, CDC, GSA, HUD and other regulatory groups



AWG-Acoustics Proposal Review Committee Mission

- Review the acoustics-related proposals for changes to the 2014 Hospital and Outpatient (H/OP) and, Residential (R) documents.
- Review comments to the draft of the 2018 Guidelines.
- Provide acoustical recommendations to the larger group.
- Offer technical expertise on what should be considered minimum requirements.
- Review the acoustical requirements of all three volumes for consistency.



Acoustics Proposal Review Committee

2018-cycle Acoustics Proposal Review Committee (APRC)

- Evaluated ~100 proposals from all sources
- Consists of:
 - Kurt Rockstroh, FAIA
 - Jane Rohde, AIA
 - Paul Barach, MD, MPH
 - Chair David Sykes, MA
 - Six FGI-nominated acoustics consultants

APRC Technical Subcommittee







Noral Stewart



Ed Logsdon



Bill Cavanaugh



Jean-François Latour



Mandy Kachur



Newest APRC Members

Elizabeth Valmont, Ph.D (Architecture), Associate AIA, LEED AP

- Acoustics Faculty, University of Southern California 10 years
- Associate, Arup (Los Angeles)
- "40 under 40 Award" winner
 (2016 BD&C, CSE Magazines)



Dr. Daniel Fink MD, MBA

- General Internist (retired), Cedars Mt. Sinai
- Chairman, The Quiet Coalition
- Board Member , ATA
- Member, Mayer-Rothschild Task Force





Mayer-Rothschild and FGI-Funded Residential Care Facility Assessment

- Comprehensive assessment of 2014
 acoustics requirements to inform 2018
 Residential Guidelines proposals/changes
- Retirement Community
 - 1800 residents
 - 10 independent living buildings
 - 1 assisted living
 - 1 skilled nursing
 - 3 community buildings
- Spaces assessed and correlated to resident feedback
 - Residential units: Independent living, assisted living, skilled nursing
 - Assembly spaces: Chapel, Catering hall with stage
 - Dining
 - Recreation: Music, Arts and Crafts, Swimming Pool
 - Outdoor measurements: building equipment, ambient community noise





FGI Critical Support

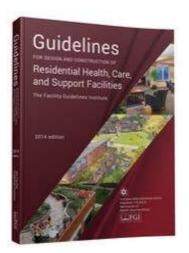
- Pamela Blumgart, FGI Managing Editor
- Heather Livingston, FGI Associate Editor
- Yvonne Chiarelli, FGI Editorial/Scribe Consultant





FGI Includes Five Sections on Acoustics





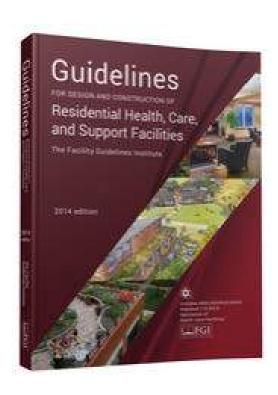
2018 proposals were submitted for all sections

- Site exterior noise
 - Block sound through façade
- Speech privacy / Sound Isolation
 - Wall & Floor-ceiling constructions
 - Control of background noise levels
- Speech Intelligibility / Room Finishes
 - Sound absorbing surfaces to control reverberation
- HVAC and building systems
 - Equipment selection and system design to control background sound level
- Building vibration
 - Isolation and structural design



Standalone Outpatient Edition













Standalone Outpatient Edition





Importance of Acoustics

- Drive to build more facilities to address growing need - 50,000 Baby Boomers retiring each month
 - "Micro Hospitals", Outpatient Clinics, Urgent Care Centers, Emergency Care, etc.
- English as a second language
 - Many patients are also challenged with translation
- Facility Owners looking to brand their services
 - Patients react better to quiet environments





Policy Changes

- Nationwide poor HCAHPS scores for noise
 - "During this hospital stay, how often was the area around your room quiet at night?"
 - Typically the lowest score of all questions surveyed
- National issue of "alarm fatigue" in healthcare
- National drive to build "healing environments"
 - Improve sleep quality
 - Lower heart rate, respiratory rates and blood pressure
 - Reduce staff stress





"Hearing loss - "the new norm"

 Noise-Induced Hearing Loss – affects 48 million Americans

- Increased number of hearing disorders in elderly and young people due to environmental, workplace and recreational exposure
 - Personal headphones, loud concerts, raves, sporting events, etc.



page 18



Hot Topic - TELEMEDICINE

Is used to

- Support care providers
- Address more need with less money
- Reach rural locations

Challenges

- Quality of calls, i.e., connectivity in remote locations
- Patient understanding and trust
- Privacy need sound isolation and room acoustics

HIPAA

Solutions

- Appropriate acoustics
- Proper system selection (microphone, display, camera, lighting, etc.)
- Early design consideration





NOISE IS A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM

International Noise Awareness Day

Center for Hearing and Communication

- Wednesday, April 25, 2018
- 23rd anniversary
- NOISE You have to make some noise to end it.



International Noise Awareness Day



"May is Better Hearing Month"



Overview of the APRC's Recommendations for 2018 FGI Guidelines

- Site Exterior Noise
- Speech Privacy / Sound Isolation
- Speech Intelligibility / Room Finishes
- 4 HVAC & Building Systems
- Building Vibration

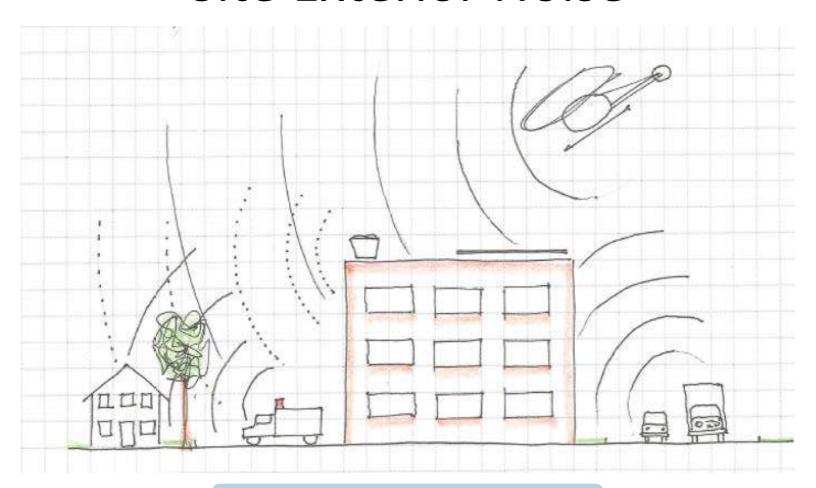








Site Exterior Noise



Sirens, helicopters, traffic, etc.





SITE EXTERIOR NOISE - OITC/STC of façade (H,OP,R)

- *Issue:* Outdoor Indoor Transmission Class criteria are more appropriate than STC for façade evaluation, but test data are sparse
- Resolution: 2010 Guidelines listed STC, 2014 Guidelines listed OITC, 2018 will list both providing guidance on how to select.
- Implications: More flexibility for the designer.
- Consistent across all three volumes

Exterior Site Noise Exposure Category	A	В	C	D
General description	Minimal	Moderate	Significant	Extreme
Day-night average sound level (L _{dn}) (dB) ¹	< 65	65–69	70–74	≥ 75
Average hourly nominal maximum	< 75	75 70	80 84	> 85

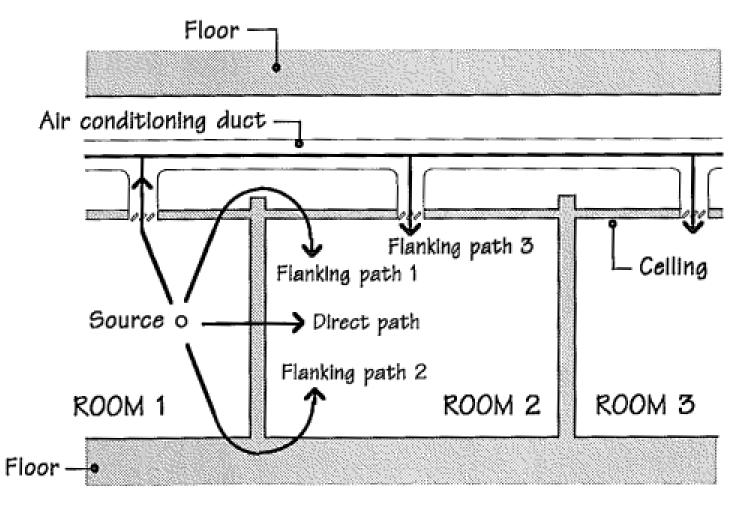


Sound Isolation (STC) Demo





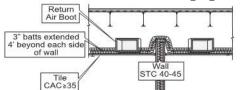
Flanking Sound



And adding Sound Masking is NOT always the answer!



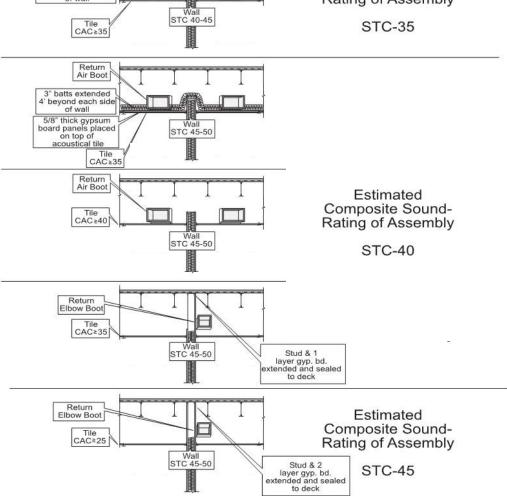
Need Full Height Walls



Estimated Composite Sound-Rating of Assembly

GOAL: STC 45

- Patient room to Patient Room
- Increase CAC of Tile
- Add fiberglass
- Add return-air boots







Speech Privacy / Sound Isolation STC of partitions (H,OP,R)

- *Issue:* Existing text is not clear about wall/ceiling interface and plenum conditions to achieve rated STC of partition
- *Resolution:* Changed wording for clarification. Updated room designations and adjacency combinations so they are relevant to the specific edition.
- Goal is Consistency across all three volumes

Adjacency Combination		
Patient room	Patient room (wall-same floor)	45 ³
Patient room	Patient room (floor-to- floor)	50
Patient room	Corridor (with entrance)	354
Patient room	Public space	50
Patient room	Service area	605
Exam room	Corridor (with entrance)	354
Exam room	Public space	50
Treatment room	Room	50
Treatment room	Corridor	35





Room Acoustics (NRC) Demo

APPROX. _

0.8

0.2

0.15

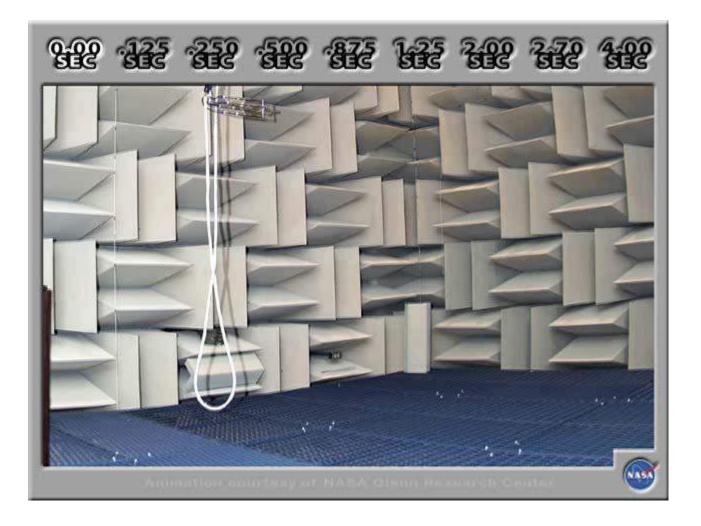
0.1

0.01

APPROX. _____

Note:

Higher Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) lowers Reverberation Time (RT)









Added HIPAA speech privacy for Pharmacy (R)

- Issue: HIPAA speech privacy requirements were not addressed for pharmacy in the Residential Guidelines
- Resolution: Added criteria and a note about sound masking as an alternative to increase Speech
 Privacy
- *Implications:* Reasonable attempts to provide speech privacy, such as placing the waiting area away from the consultation counter and providing background sound level in the waiting area, need to be incorporated into the design.

 $\textbf{Design Criteria for Speech Privacy for Enclosed Rooms and Open-Plan Spaces}^{1}$

Level	Metrics			
Speech Privacy—Closed Plan	PI	AI	SII	SPC
Secure	N/A	N/A	N/A	≥70
Confidential	≥95%	≤0.05	≤0.10	60-69
Normal	80-94%	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.25	52-59
Defining Standard	ASTM E1130	ASTM E1130	ANSI S3.5	ASTM E2638
Speech Privacy—Open Plan	PI	Al	SII	SPC
Confidential ²	Special conside	ration required. ³		
Normal	80-94%	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.25	52-59
Marginal	60–79%	0.21-0.40	0.26-0.45	45–51
Defining Standard:	ASTM E1130	ASTM E1130	ANSI S3.5	ASTM E2638





Speech Intelligibility / Acoustical criteria for unfurnished rooms (R)

- *Issue:* AHJs are having difficulty enforcing the average absorption criteria table, particularly for living units
- Resolution: Absorption criteria for living units were eliminated from the main body and moved to the appendix for guidance and explanation
- Implications: Speech and noise in Reverberant environments negatively affect the residents.

Space ¹	Design Coefficient ²	Subjective Description
Private patient room	0.15	"Average" room
Multi-bed patient room	0.15	"Average" room
Corridor	0.15	"Average" room

table excerpt





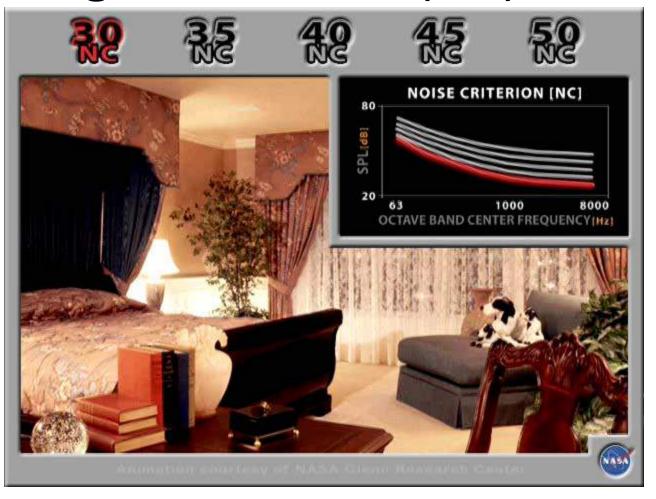
Reverberant noise levels in dining rooms (R)

- Issues: Life Safety; Biggest source of complaints. Affects people's behavior (e.g., avoidance of busy times, eating in room instead of dining room).
- Resolution: Added criteria of seating density and sound absorption per person to reduce noise and reverberation. Also, called attention to controlling noise produced by kitchen equipment.
- Implication: A different approach to design, but one that is readily accessible to architects.





Background Noise (NC) Demo







HVAC noise in dining areas (R)

- Issue: Resident complaints recorded during Mayer-Rothschild residential study
- Resolution: Added criteria in the Maximum Design Criteria for Noise in Interior Spaces Caused by Building Systems table. Also added comments about kitchen equipment noise in Appendix.
- Implications: Additional noise control measures may be needed in HVAC design. THESE ARE <u>NOT</u> OVERLY STRICT (HUD MINIMUMS)

Table 2.5-5: Maximum Design Criteria for Noise in Interior Spaces Caused by Building Systems¹

Room Type	NC / RC(N) / RNC ^{2, 3, 4}	dBA 45	
Resident rooms/dwelling units	40		
Medication rooms	45	40	
Multiple occupant resident care areas	45	50	
Corridors and community spaces	45	50	





Loud Natatoria (R)

- Issue: Resident complaints about lack of speech intelligibility in natatoria. This space is often used for physical therapy and instruction. This is a life-safety issue (speech and noise).
- Resolution: Added HVAC background sound criteria and sound absorption criteria. TURNING UP THE VOLUME DOESN'T WORK.
- Implications: Noise control and sound absorption will have to be addressed for these spaces. It is often neglected.





Vibration







Revised structural building vibration criteria (H,OP)

- *Issue:* 2014 Guidelines listed limits for different structural types, steel vs wood.
- Resolution: Single table to address footfall.
 Vibration limits are specific to the type of equipment and use of the space, not structural type.
- Implications: List vibration limits based on type of space. Limits should be consistent in all design volumes. Building equipment is assumed to properly isolated.





ASIC Design Criteria - References FGI

Tolerance Designation Limit ¹ , mips		Applicability	
-	32,000	Ordinary workshops ²	
_	16,000	Offices ²	
-	8,000	Computer equipment Residences ^{2,3}	
-	6,000	Hospital patient rooms ⁴	
-	4,000	Surgery facilities, laboratory robots Bench microscopes up to 100×, operating rooms ⁵	
VC-A	2,000	Microbalances, optical comparators, mass spectrometers Industrial metrology laboratories, spectrophotometers Bench microscopes up to 400×	
VC-B	1,000	Microsurgery, microtomes and cryotomes for 5 to 10 µm slices Tissue and cell cultures, optical equipment on isolation tables Bench microscopes at greater than 400×, atomic force microscopes	
VC-C	500	High-precision balances, spectrophotometers, magnetic resonance imagers Microtomes and cryotomes for <5 μm slices, chemotaxis Electron microscopes at up to 30,000×	
VC-D	250	Cell implant equipment, micromanipulation Confocal microscopes, high-resolution mass spectrometers Electron microscopes (SEMs, TEMs) at greater than 30,000×	
VC-E	125	Unisolated optical research systems, extraordinarily sensitive systems	

As measured in one-third octave bands over the frequency range 8 to 80 Hz (VC-A and VC-B) or 1 to 80 Hz (VC-C through VC-E); see Figure 6-2.

³ Provided for reference only. Evaluate using Chapter 4 or Chapter 7.

Orresponds to approximate average threshold of perception (ASA, 1983).

⁴ When required by FGI (2014). Evaluate using Section 6.2.

Corresponds to approximate threshold of perception of most sensitive humans (ASA, 1983). Evaluate using Section 6.2.





Change Residential floor to Impact Isolation Class Rating (R)

- *Issue:* 2014 Guidelines list velocity based vibration criteria that are more suitable for hospital environments and construction type
- Resolution: Substituted the Impact Insulation Class (IIC) rating for the Residential facilities.
- *Implications:* Criteria now follow the IBC. Hard flooring may require underlayment for spaces without ceilings in the room underneath.

Table 2.5-8: Maximum Limits on Floor Vibration Caused by Footfalls in Residential Health, Care, and Support Facilities

Space Type	Footfall Vibration Peak Velocity (micro-in/s)	
Resident rooms, dwelling units, and other resident areas	6000	
Examination rooms	6000	
Administrative areas	8000	

table excerpt



Rejected Proposals

- Increase acoustical absorption requirements in many spaces (H,OP,R)
 - Costs for premium acoustical products (NRC 0.9 or higher) are prohibitive
- Require access to music as part of the base building requirements (H,OP,R)
 - Most patients have personal music devices
- Allow sound masking systems coupled with a decrease in partition STC as an alternate to existing STC table (H,OP)
 - Speech privacy is more than Visual Privacy
 - Sound masking is not a panacea to sound isolation





Where to find Acoustical Consultants?



ncac.com/resources/directory/ Directory of Acoustical Consultants



innovation + insight + inspiration

Thank you for your kind attention!

Ed Logsdon 303-455-1900

Logsdon.edward@gmail.com

Elizabeth Valmont 310-625-2342 elizabeth.valmont@arup.com